



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

In this portion of his book Professor Fenwick has rendered three main services. First, he has described the war powers of the national government on fresh and convincing lines. He is in general agreement with the view that the government has unlimited powers when war is going on, although he differs from Senator Sutherland and some other constitutional lawyers in insisting that a basis for every power that is exercised, in war as in peace, must be found in some clause or clauses of the Constitution. A second contribution is a brief and well-written account of the labyrinthine legislative and administrative measures employed by the states for the promotion of the war and the well-being of soldiers and civilians. The third service is a systematic and open-minded exposition of proposed governmental readjustments in both nation and states. Chief among the changes which are advocated are the conferring upon the national government of power to assume direct control over all matters in which the needs of either the nation as a whole or of any part of it cannot be attained by the action of the individual states, *e. g.*, control over nation-wide strikes and over the raw materials of industry; surrender of state control over the instrumentalities of commerce; introduction of a direct presidential initiative in legislation; and adoption of a budget system. Other suggested changes, *e. g.*, government ownership of railroads and nationalization of mines, are commented on without specific recommendations.

FREDERIC A. OGG

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

---

LABOR AS AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM, A series of Essays comprising a Short History of International Labor Organization and a review of General Industrial Problems. By E. JOHN SOLANO, Editor. London: MACMILLAN AND COMPANY. 1920. pp. xi, 345.

This volume will be welcomed as a pioneer contribution to a new and growing field of literature on the international aspects of the labor problem. It is a collection of chapters written by such distinguished authorities as G. N. Barnes, Arthur Fontaine, Emile Vandervelde, Albert Thomas and others, all of whom with one exception are directly associated with the new International Labor Organization created by the Peace Treaty. Mr. Solano edits his work "with the object of explaining the constitution, functions, procedure, and policy of the International Labor Office, and to provide a short record of its work ending with the conventions and recommendations passed at the International Seamen's Conference, held in Genoa in July, 1920," and also to present "a short review of the history of international labor legislation."

The first three chapters deal in the main with the structure and functions of the International Labor Organization. In a chapter on "The Scope and Purpose of International Labor Legislation," Mr. G. N. Barnes outlines the general principles of the policy which will guide the International Labor Organization. This is followed by an illuminating discussion by professor J. T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, on the constitutional difficulties which confronted the American delegates on the Labor Commission at Paris. Mr. W. A. Appleton, general secretary of the British General Federation of Trade Unions, next defines the basis of cooperation between that organization and the International Labor Organization in an essay on "International Trade Unionism."

It is apparent that in a volume comprised of separate essays, strict unity and consistency in organization is rather difficult to achieve. This may justify the "sandwiching" of two chapters on special topics within the middle of the book—one, by the Japanese delegate to the Paris conference, Mr. Minoru Oka, on "Labor Legislation in Japan," which is an informing account of industrial conditions and

progress in that country; the other, by Mr. M. Emile Vandervelde, which is an analysis of selected problems of industrial reconstruction in Belgium.

The movement to establish international standards for social control of industrial conditions begins a new section of the book. Miss Sophy Sanger applies her knowledge as a former secretary of the British section of the International Association for Labor Legislation in an essay on industrial reforms which were later found in the agenda of the Washington Conference. Arthur Fontaine, now chairman of the governing board of the International Labor Organization, reviews the long struggle to internationalize labor standards. Mr. H. B. Butler, deputy-director of the International Labor Organization, summarizes the problem and work of the Washington Labor Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations. The concluding chapter on the new International Labor Office comes from the pen of the director of the office, Albert Thomas. The former French minister boldly constructs in vivid style the future policy of the office. Useful appendices complete the volume. There is no index.

Mr. Solano is to be commended for his timely effort in making available for the student in the labor field as well as for the practical person of affairs a judicious selection of reliable studies which were suggested when labor gained its international Magna Charta by the creation of the International Labor Organization. Coming so soon after the establishment of that organization, the work is meant to be factual rather than prophetic, suggestive rather than exhaustive. Mr. Solano does not overlook the many obstacles in the attempt to regulate labor internationally but, as he points out in his able introduction, at least the labor sections of the peace treaty for the first time in human history give legal recognition to the ultimate community of interests of wage-earners the world over, who seek a minimum of decent living in place of employment and home. It seems reasonable to state that the adoption of protective standards for labor on an international basis represents an unparalleled unity of purpose and effort in the direction of labor welfare. Mr. Wells, in search of a chapter for his "Outline of History" on "Humanity's Labor Problem," might have found fertile material for his interpretive powers in this collection of writings premised on human labor as a common enterprise. Together with Dr. Ayasawa's and Professor Hetherington's recent publications on "International Labor Legislation," Mr. Solano's book should stimulate research workers to add to these valuable productions in the field of international labor.

S. C. OPPENHEIM

STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE  
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

---

PATENT LAW. By JOHN BARKER WAITE, Professor of Law in the University of Michigan Law School. Princeton, N. J.: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1920. pp. viii, 316.

The reported decisions relating to patent causes, which, during the earlier portion of the last century, were comparatively few, have during the past fifty years grown to such proportions as to constitute in and of themselves a distinct and well reasoned body of law of considerable proportions. The law underlying these decisions Professor Waite has condensed into a small volume, which together with the index comprises 316 pages. The primary purpose of the book as stated by the author is that of furnishing a work from which inventors, business men, engineers, lawyers in general practice and all that class of laymen could obtain information concerning their rights with respect to inventions and patents. The book is not intended primarily for patent practitioners, it being pre-